

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

The Afghan Ambassadors
Sent Home.

PASSINANTI CONDEMNED.

The Men of the New Span-
ish Ministry.

POLITICAL EUROPE

The De Broglie Impeachment—Bismarck's Discipline Bill
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THE AFGHAN ANARCHY.

THE LAST HOURS OF THE AMER—THE RIVAL
CLAIMANTS AT WORK—THE AMBASSADORS SENT
HOME BY KAUFMANN.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

TASHKEND, Turkistan, March 7, 1879.

The Afghan ambassadors have been notified that their powers have expired. They will, therefore, return shortly to join Yakub Khan, who is said to be still at Cabul. Their baggage has already left. The official report of Dr. Javorsky would go to show that Shere Ali died a natural death. No autopsy was made. The Amer died on the 21st of February, after two days' agony. His sufferings were mitigated as far as was in his power by the Russian doctor, Javorsky, who was sent for at the last moment. Immediately after the Amer's death massacres were begun by the three rival parties—those of Yakub Khan, the present occupant of the throne, Azim Khan, Shere Ali's brother, and the dead monarch's nephew. The second named was Governor of Mazar-i-Sharif. He is now a prisoner and his house has been delivered up to pillage. The party of Yakub Khan having been victorious, he appointed a new Governor, who at ten o'clock on the evening of the 21st sent and released Dr. Javorsky, the Russian surgeon, who had been thrown into prison. The Governor, apprehending soldiers who had been let loose, escorted him in person to the frontier. The Doctor is hourly expected to arrive in Tashkend. He brings with him letters addressed to General Kaufmann and the Afghan ambassadors detailing all the facts of the Amer's death. The Afghan ambassadors are in despair, and greatly disquieted about their families. They return to Afghanistan on the 7th. It is reported that Yakub Khan has abandoned Cabul and retired to Herat.

PASSANANTE CONVICTED.

THE WOULD-BE ASSASSIN OF KING HUMBERT

OF ITALY SENTENCED TO DEATH—PROCEED-
INGS DURING THE TWO DAYS' TRIAL—TESTIMONY
OF THE PRISONER—TESTIMONY OF THE MEDICAL
EXPERTS—HOW PASSANANTE WAS QUES-
TIONED.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

NAPLES, March 8, 1879.

The trial of Giovanni Passanante, described as a pastry cook and "a hater of kings," for the attempted assassination of King Humbert of Italy on November 17 of last year, came to an end yesterday afternoon with a verdict of guilty and the usual sentence to death. The date of the execution has not been announced, and opinion is almost unanimous that King Humbert will commute the sentence of the Court to penal servitude for life. This belief is based on the precedent furnished by the punishment meted out to the men convicted of throwing bombs during parades in Florence and Pisa, on which occasions several people were killed. An important difference between the two crimes exists, however, in the facts, first, that as capital punishment no longer exists by statute in Tuscany, the King doubtless wished that the law of the province should be paramount, and, second, that the attack of Passanante in the streets of Naples was directed solely against the person of His Majesty. Even in the liberal Italy of to-day there is great difference between murder and attempted regicide.

SIGNOR CAROLI, ex-President of the Council

of Ministers, who was riding in the carriage

with the King, Queen and Prince Royal at

the time of the attack, was examined at

yesterday's sitting. He testified to the

general facts already known to the

world, and described the way in which

he was wounded in the defence of

the King. The captain of cuirassiers,

who witnessed the attack and aided

in the arrest of the ambitious

regicide, was next examined. Nothing new

was elicited from either of those witnesses,

their testimony being substantially the

same as given at the first examination,

immediately after the arrest. This closed

yesterday's proceedings and the accused was

conducted back to the prison of S. Fran-

cisco, where for the past two months the

wretched man has been subjected to all

manner of inquisitorial treatment by the

President of the Naples Court of Assize.

To such an extent was this scientific and

legal inquisition carried that the Naples

magistrates were severely censured in the

Chamber of Deputies by Tanini, the Minister

of Justice.

The session of the trial yesterday was

in many respects an exceedingly painful

spectacle. The prisoner's advocate asked

that the trial proceed in the absence of Pas-

sanante, stating as a reason that the excite-

ment of yesterday's hearing had completely

prostrated him. On the demand of Com-

mandatore La Francesca, advocate for the

prosecution, this request, however, was

refused, and after a brief interval the trem-
bling cook was brought in. It was a sad
sight, however grave the offence with which
he stood charged. He was weeping vio-
lently, and after entering the court
room endeavored to hide himself be-
hind a pillar in order to avoid the
staring throng, that filled the apartment.
The sentiment among the audience that
filled the court room was clearly adverse
to the prisoner at the bar. Passanante
made repeated efforts to divert the course
of the trial into a discussion of the prin-
ciples he professes. Once, when called to
order, he excited great amusement among
the unsympathetic spectators by declaring
that if he was not allowed to speak he might
as well go away.

Then followed the reports of the medical
examiners. Several of the most noted mad-
house keepers in Italy, who had been sum-
moned to Naples to examine Passanante as
to his sanity, were heard. They detailed,
severally and collectively, the various
psychological tests to which the be-
wildered cook had been subjected. The
vehement assertion of Passanante that
he was thoroughly sane appeared to have
had great weight with all the
specialists. The testimony of all the
witnesses went to show that Passanante
was perfectly sane. This being established,
together with the fact that he was the man
who had made the attack, conviction was
already looked upon as secured.

The speeches by counsel occupied little
time. The jury, after deliberating
only a few minutes, rendered a
verdict of "guilty." The sentence
to death was delivered from the
bench in the usual manner, and the Court
adjourned. The delay which occurred in
bringing Passanante to trial might have
been avoided if the Cabinet had consented
to his crime being treated as against the
safety of the State and to his being tried
by the Senate. The majority, however,
yielded to the prevalent aversion to capital
punishment by causing the trial to be be-
fore the ordinary tribunals. They are
supposed to have placed the King in the
quasi necessity of committing the death
sentence.

SPAIN AND CUBA.

GENERAL MARTINEZ CAMPOS FORMS A NEW

SPANISH MINISTRY—OVERTHROW OF CANOVAS

DEL CASTILLO.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

MADRID, March 7, 1879.

General Martinez Campos has formed a new

Cabinet, which has received the approval of King Al-

fonso. The overthrow of Canovas del Castillo and

the retrogression is significantly called.

The Ministry stands as follows:

General Martinez Campos, Minister of War and Presi-

dent of the Council.

Señor Melan, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Señor Silva, Minister of the Interior.

Señor Arce, Minister of the Colonies.

Admiral Pavía, Minister of Marine.

Count de Tornos, Minister of Works.

The Marquis of Oroqui, Minister of Finance.

Señor Auriola, Minister of Justice.

The new Ministers have taken their oaths of office

with the exception of Señor Arce, who declines to

serve on account of ill health. The Marquis de

Oroqui will take the Ministry of the Colonies ad in-

terior in addition to the Ministry of Finance. General

Martinez Campos has suggested to the King the

appointment of General Blanco as Governor General

of Cuba; and as the General's influence seems to be

paramount in Spain now, the recommendation is

equal to General Blanco's appointment.

THE REAL CAUSE THAT LED TO GENERAL MAR-

TINEZ CAMPOS' RESIGNATION TO SPAIN.

Advice received from Havana through trustworthy

sources state that information has been received in

that city from Madrid throwing much new light

upon the real cause that led to the departure of Cap-

tain General Martinez Campos for Spain. It appears

that General Campos proposed to the Minister for the

Colonies certain administrative and financial reforms

of the greatest importance, and that the Minister,

after a Cabinet council on the subject, answered that

it would be convenient to leave the proposed reforms

aside and look for other means for improving the

situation of the island. To this General Campos re-

plied that he would be delighted if the Minister of

the Colonies would come personally to Cuba, in order

to convince himself of the necessity for these

proposed reforms. This the Minister declined to do,

because he was not authorized to act independently,

whereupon the General requested that permission

might be given him to explain personally to the

King and his Ministers the reasons which impelled

him to propose the reforms. The King acceded to

this request. Thus General Campos was not ex-

pressedly called to Spain by the King, as was

reported, in order to take charge of the office

of Minister of War, or to replace the President of the

Ministry, Señor Canovas del Castillo. General Mar-

tinez Campos' views appear to be in harmony with the

personal opinions of the King. General Campos

is at present the most prominent person of Spain, less

by reason of very extraordinary talent than on ac-

count of his firm will, united with great prudence

and clear understanding which teach him that the time

has come when Spain should do away with old prej-

udices.

GENERAL EUROPEAN POLITICS.

EFFECT OF THE FRENCH MINISTERIAL CHANGES—

IMPEACHMENT OF THE DE BROGLIE CABINET

DECIDED UPON—THE ORIENTAL QUESTION—

BISMARCK'S GAGGING BILL DEFEATED.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, March 8, 1879.

The recent French Ministerial changes give

purely local effect one-half the posts in the Cabinet.

M. Leprie, Minister of the Interior, is an advanced

Gambettist; M. Waddington, President of the Council

and Foreign Minister; M. Say, Minister of

Finance; Admiral Jauréguiberry, Minister of

Marine; and General Dreyer, Minister of

War, may be considered as of the Left Centre.

This is a considerable shifting of the Ministerial

centre of gravity in favor of the Left. In the

debate on the Merchant Shipping bill M. Leprie stated

that the government is in favor of bounties on ship-

building, but not on the equipment. The Times Paris

correspondent remarks that the government's agree-

ing to the bounties at the last moment is another proof

of their lack of resolution, and is a bad omen for their

firmness relative to commercial treaties. The Paris

Moniteur has reason to believe that all the French

ambassadors abroad will resign if the Cabinet is

overthrown. The Revolution Française has been

sent 3,000 francs for publishing articles written by

Valles and other condemned Communists.

THE DE BROGLIE CABINET.

The Committee of Inquiry have decided in favor

of the impeachment of the Ministers of the 16th of

May (the de Broglie-Portoulet Cabinet) and the Min-

istry of General de Broglie-Rochefort by a vote of 21 to 7.

A Paris despatch says that the report recom-

mending the impeachment of the Ministers of the

16th of May and the Rochefort Ministry, will be

presented to the Chamber of Deputies on

Saturday, and the Ministry will demand that

the debate be fixed for Monday or Tuesday.

The committee arrived at its decision, notwith-

standing the remonstrances of Ministers Waddington,
Le Roy and Leprie, who attended the last sitting and
declared they were more than ever opposed to im-
peachment. *Le France*, of Paris (radio), says it is
generally supposed that the Chamber will adopt the
committee's report, as many members of the Left
Centre have been requested by their constituents to
support it.

THE ORIENTAL QUESTION.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, March 7, 1879.

The correspondent of the Times at Constantinople

says that the International Commission at Philip-

polis has lately made rapid progress. Some of the

Commissioners now confidently expect that the

statute for the organization of Eastern Roumelia will

be completed before the Russians begin to retire.

Referring to the statement that an official commu-

nication received by the Porte states that the Western

Powers are disposed to insist upon complete ex-
ecution of the Treaty of Berlin, &c., the Times, in its

leading article, points out that Mr. Bonke, Under

Foreign Secretary, replied very satisfactorily to

various questions in the House last night that the

Russians were certainly expected to evacuate Rou-

melia in the time allotted by the Berlin Treaty; and

as regards the entry of the Turkish troops he would

only refer to the treaty, which said the Porte's

troops would be able to garrison the frontier and

have power to enter in the event of disorder. The

Times further says: "Everything will depend upon

the resolution manifested by the Powers during the

next few weeks. If any symptoms of wavering in

their adherence to the terms of the treaty are dis-

cernible there are plenty of agitators who will make

the most of the opportunity, but if the fulfillment of

their efforts is certain beforehand they will not be

made. Should a conference be deemed advis-

able to consider such difficulties as have inevitably

arisen, it should be clearly laid down beforehand

that no proposal can be even entertained affecting

any particular on which our government laid stress

at Berlin."

A despatch to the Times from Tirnova states that

it is a compromise has been effected between the

extreme and moderate Deputies, by which the

former agree to proceed with the discussion of the

constitution and the latter consent to postpone

the election of a prince until it can be made for

Eastern Roumelia as well as Bulgaria. Meanwhile a

regency seems to be contemplated.

TURKEY, GREECE AND BULGARIA.

A despatch to the Times from Constantinople says

the Porte has concentrated three brigades at Nev-

ropolis, Melnik and Gueorgiuvo to repel incursions

of Bulgarians into Macedonia. It is expected that

the Turkish troops will enter Adrianople on Sat-

urday.

A despatch from Constantinople says: "Coratheo-

dori Pacha has notified the Greek Minister here

that the Turkish troops have dispersed the band which

entered Thessaly from Greece recently, killing several

of the raiders. Coratheodori Pacha adds that the

number and equipment of the raiders proved that

they were not brigands, as the Greek government

alleged."

BISMARCK'S GAGGING BILL.

LONDON, March 7, 1879.

The Parliamentary Discipline Bill has been re-

jected in the Reichstag. The Reichstag has also re-

jected a motion from the conservatives for rendering

the standing orders more stringent, but adopted the

proposal of Baron Stauffenberg for a committee

to report to the House whether its regulations re-

quire modification. The Berlin correspondent of the

Daily News, reviewing the attitude of the free traders,

says: "The word compromise is abroad, and points

which lend themselves to early concessions are openly

betrayed. The leading part in a compromise is as-

signed to Herr Delbrück. He will probably decline

if he falls, there are but too many liberals who

will make any sacrifice to avoid a rupture with

Prince Bismarck. Prince Bismarck has the chief

option in the matter. It is not believed he will exert

himself much to come to an understanding with the

present Reichstag."

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

MR. JAMES McHENRY'S CIRCULAR TO THE BOND

AND SHAREHOLDERS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, March 7, 1879.

Mr. James McHenry, in accordance with his

previous notice, has issued a circular inviting the bond

and shareholders of the Atlantic and Great Western

Railway to meet on the 11th inst. to decide upon the

following points:

First—The power of the trustees to depart from the

recognition of the bond dated July 1, 1875.

Second—That the increase to \$10,000,000 of the

prior bond and the undivided increase in the

issue of first mortgage bonds are imprudent and

unnecessary.

Third—That the trustees cannot impose fines and

penalties and arbitrarily set a time for the deposit of

securities, and that such a course is contrary to their

powers and to the laws of New York, Penn-

sylvania and Ohio, under which the company is in-

corporated.

Fourth—That the lease into which the trustees have

signified their intention to enter is one involving

most disastrous consequences to the bond and share

holders.

Fifth—That the recent action of the trustees ren-

ders it impossible for the bond and share holders to

longer repose confidence in their judgment.

Sixth—That a committee be appointed to represent

the bond and share holders as to all further action to

be taken on behalf of the company.

CABLE NOTES.

Dr. Butt's condition was unchanged and very pre-

carious yesterday, but at night a decided improve-

ment in his condition was announced.

The United States steamship Enterprise arrived at

Barcelona on the 4th inst.

It is rumored at Lisbon that France and Portugal

are about to blockade Dahomey.

The British police commissioners will leave London

for Astrakhan on Monday next.

The Polytechnic Institution on Regent street, Lon-

don, was totally destroyed by fire last night.

The House of Commons rejected yesterday a mo-

tion in favor of female suffrage by a vote of 217 to

103.